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SIGNALING BY WATER.

The Method of Transmitting Signals Successfully Tested in England.

A very interesting test of a new method of signaling through water has been made in England, says the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. The system is the invention of Capt. Neale, and is intended for the exchange of messages and the carrying on of conversation between ships on the sea or on rivers, whether moving or stationary, or between ships or lighthouses and harbors, forts or piers on the shore. Communication is effected without any connection whatever between the two objects, except the body of water on which the ships float or the lighthouse stands the water being the sole medium through which the message is transmitted.

The system utilizes a well known law of acoustics. If a musical note in a given key be sounded an object capable of emitting sound in the same key will, under certain conditions, sympathetically respond with a sound similar to that which induced it, it being, of course, a primary condition that the two objects shall be nominally tuned to unison. Capt. Neale's invention is based on this principle, utilizing the high conductivity of water for the transmission of sound. In the recent test the apparatus was mounted on two punts, moored about two-thirds of a mile apart, and carrying a transmitter and receiver respectively. The transmitter consists of a bell about sixteen inches in diameter attached to the lower end of a framing, which is fixed in the side of the punt, at the upper end of which is a crank handle. This handle, worked from the punt, actuates a double-beat hammer, which strikes and sounds a bell submerged about six feet.

The Morse code is employed, a quarter turn of the handle being given for the dots of the code and a whole revolution for the dashes. The receiving apparatus consists of a pair of metallic drums, about ten inches in diameter, open at one end and fixed month to month, upon a piece of board placed between them. These drums, suspended in the water, are connected up with a tape-recording instrument. Messages were correctly transmitted and recorded. The speed of operating was somewhat slow, as the signaling had to be carried on by hand instead of electricity, which will shortly be utilized. The trial, however, was most successful and is said to have demonstrated the practical character of the invention and the correctness of the principles upon which it is based.

GREAT AMERICAN RESIGNER.

An Expert Bank Accountant Who Takes Frequent Vacation Spells.

Living in a fashionable town within commuting distance of New York is a gentleman who invariably attracts attention by his long hair. Strangers always conclude that he is nothing less than a great lawyer or bank president. When a reporter for the *Commercial Advertiser* asked his fellow-townsmen about him he was told the following story: One day the gentleman, who is one of the best accountants in the metropolis, stepped up to the president of the bank by which he is employed and said he had decided to resign, and that the resignation must go into effect immediately. The president was both to lose so valuable a man and urged him to reconsider the matter. He talked with him for an hour, but to no purpose. The employee, whose skill as a mathematician was beyond anything ever met with by the officials of the bank, has bound to leave the institution, but he absolutely refused to give any reason for doing so. The accountant left that day and the bank was obliged to get along as best it could without him. Ten days later the cashier was astonished on entering the bank to find the accountant hard at work at his old desk. The mathematician said good morning, just as he had done every day for years before he resigned, but offered no explanation. The president and cashier let their strange acting employee keep at his work and ask no questions. Three months later the accountant went into the president's office again and tendered his resignation. It was accepted and the man was absent for a week or more. Then he suddenly returned. The same thing was repeated again and again. Now it is a standing joke in that bank that the accountant has resigned. It is his way of taking a vacation. He never stays away more than two weeks.

The Grip in Europe.
La grippe, which was so prevalent in Europe as well as in this country two and three years ago, appears to have made its appearance again across the water with all its former virulence. A large number of cases are reported in London. In the upper Rhine and Main regions it is reported as approaching the dimensions of a plague, and a fifth of the whole population of Hesse-Darmstadt is said to be down with it. Parliamentary work at Vienna is at a standstill because all the officers of both houses are suffering. It is noted in Berlin, where it is fiercely raging, that this time the epidemic is coupled with failure of the heart and attacks the strongest constitutions. It has not made its appearance extensively in this country as yet, and it is devoutly to be hoped that it will not. During its former visitation here it proved by far the most fatal of any of the epidemics in our recent history.

KING OF THE GULF.

The Resident and His Home Among the Mosley Crowds of Bushire.

Bushire is the capital of the English protectorate in the Persian gulf. Here our resident lives, who may be styled king of the gulf, and before whom all the petty potentates along its shores, be they on the Arabian or Persian side, bow down. He has his steam yacht and his steam launch provided for him, and a British man-of-war is appointed to be always in readiness to do his bidding, and the British residency, with its flagstaff and extensive compound, is by far the most conspicuous building in the town, says the *Fortnightly Review*.

Bushire is a truly horrible place, built at the edge of a spit of sand running out into the gulf. Its population is very mongrel—Arabs, Persians, Hindus, are all hopelessly mixed up there. It has an English bank. What with its English residency, English bank, English telegraph, English steamers' agents and English men-of-war, Bushire is as English as could well be wished. Lawn tennis may be seen upon the quays, ladies may play and ladies may ride without incurring more than an ordinary amount of staring from the Moslems.

It is confidently asserted that, if the Karoun route is opened out into the heart of Persia, Bushire will cease to be the seat of our resident, and the capital of our Persian gulf protectorate will be removed to Fao or some other spot which has not yet got a name. If that time ever comes, and Bushire ceases to be the chief outlet for the Persian caravan trade, the place will not long survive, for it has no pretensions whatsoever to call itself a harbor. Big steamers have to anchor at least two miles off land outside a sandbar, and, if the sea is very rough, landing is next to impossible. Bushire chances to be the outlet for the roads across the Kotal, and if it ceases to be that its reason for existence will cease also.

IMPROVING THE EYES.

Country Life Is the Best Antidote for Near-sightedness.

It is satisfactory to be told by Mr. Ellis that blindness in England is "slowly decreasing," says the *Spectator*, though Great Britain still stands in this respect behind two other European countries, and three more come before Ireland. Short-sightedness, however, appears to be increasing everywhere, Germany having a signal and almost pronounced in this respect.

A French doctor has noted the remarkable fact that wild beasts caught quite young or born in captivity become shortsighted, the conclusion being that the eye adapts itself to its habitual sphere of vision, and unless "educated," to use Mr. Ellis' term, to see objects at a distance, loses the capacity of so doing. Even in after life the eye may be, to some extent, so educated, though probably only when the myopia is not considerable.

It is thus within the experience of the present writer that his sight greatly improved in days gone by, when he became a volunteer, by practice at the butts, so that while at first he could not see the target to shoot at without spectacles at the three-hundred-yard range, after a twelve-month or so he only needed to put on spectacles at four hundred yards. But beyond that range he was never able to dispense with them.

KILLIES AND THEIR FOES.

Not Only Fish, Fowl and Man Devour, But Even Chickens Pillage Them.

"He doesn't mind a little thing like that," said the deacon, kindly, as he passed his hook through the skin behind the back fin of the killie and cast minnow, hook and sinker the length of his line to try the effect of a fresh bait. "If the snappers don't bite any better than they've been doing he'll be swimming as lively as ever when we pull up anchor to go home. Look at those killies in the bait box. Nothing damper about them than some seaweed since morning, and they'll all be ready to swim away if they stay till to-morrow. They are tough and hardy little fellows and no mistake," he continued, lifting the seaweed to look admiringly at the wriggling little stunted fish packed like sardines in the box. "They seem to have been created for the good of others. Everything preys on killies, from men who bait their hooks with them or eat the minnows as white bait, down to the gulls and herons and bass and blackfish and weakfish and fluke and snappers that follow them among the grass every full tide. And with all this keepers after them they don't thin them out that anyone can see. Why, the very chickens along shore will run from a dough trough for the sake of eating killies' eggs."

"Hold on a minute, deacon," said the reporter, who was the pious mariner's fishing companion that day. "I grant all the rest you say, but please explain how chickens manage to get at the killies' eggs. If you'd said ducks or geese, I could understand it."

ANTS IN FLORIDA.

More of Them There Than in Any Other Part of the World.

There are more ants in the square mile in Florida than in any other country in the world, says a writer in the *Savannah News*. There are ants which will measure more than half an inch in length, and then there are ants so small that they can scarcely be seen to move with the unaided eye. There are red ants and black ants, and troublesome ants. But as bad as they are, I have never heard of them eating out the seat of a man's trousers, as a missionary, Rev. Mr. Wilson, once told the writer, he saw the army ants do in India while the man was sitting on the earth for a few minutes beside him.

But the Florida ants will take out the lettuce and other minute seeds from the soil in which they are planted and actually destroy the bed. They will suck the life out of acres of young cucumbers and melon plants, uproot strawberry plants or cover the buds with earth to such an extent as to kill them. They will get into pie, pickle, sauce, sirup, sugar, on meat, in hash, will riddle a cake or fill a loaf of baker's bread till it is worthless. All remedies failing, I took to baiting them near their nests with slices of meat, bones, apple and pear parings, and when I had from fifty to one hundred thousand out turned a kettle of boiling water on them. I have killed in one week over one million in the space of a quarter acre lot, and I have almost wiped them out. I had to do this to secure any lettuce plants, and many unobscured farmers complain of epidemics when they should attribute their troubles to insects.

It is very curious and instructive to see how promptly the ants which escape the scalding will go to work taking out the dead, and after piling them outside first, then go to excavating again and rebuilding their cells and runways. This being done very quickly the next work on hand is the laying in of a supply of food, by hauling the dead bodies of the hot-water victims into their storerooms. You may see a small black ant hauling and tugging at the carcass of a red ant twenty times its own weight, and he always succeeds, in the end, in landing it in the warehouse of the colony. Next you may see a sort of ambulance corps searching for the disabled. These are taken carefully to the underground house, where the surgeons and nurses are waiting. Then, too, you may see the keepers and bosses directing the work, or taking another look on some errand or to some other duty. There is not a moment's delay, no halting feet, no idle hands, but all move as if it was their last day on earth, and this was the only hour left in which to redeem a mispent life. For lessons in industry and perfect government go to the ants.

EUROPEAN MONASTICISM.

Said to Have Begun on the Little Island of St. Honorat.

To the student of ecclesiastical history the little island of St. Honorat is one of the most impressive spots in Europe, says the *Thinker*. Almost inviolable on the map, it at one time occupied a most conspicuous position in the eyes of the world as one of its great historical sights. As a center of intellectual and moral influence it had, as Montaigne truly says, a greater effect upon the progress of humanity than any famous island of the Grecian archipelago. It may well be called the lona of the south. It is a remarkable circumstance that two little insignificant islands, one in the far north, amid the dark clouds and mists of the wild Atlantic, and the other in the far south, under the brilliant blue sky, and laved by the blue waters of the Mediterranean, should have formed the centers which drew to them, and from whence were dispersed, all the spiritual and intellectual forces of Christendom during its darkest ages.

Meeting one day one of those wretched lepers, who were so common in Europe in the early Christian centuries as they are now in Asia, Honorat took him home to his own room and began to anoint his terrible sores. Suddenly the dreadful mask of deformity fell off, and the scarred face burst out into overpowering radiance; and in the transfigured leper he beheld with inexpressible awe no other than the Lord Jesus Himself.

When St. Honorat left his northern home he was accompanied by his sister, who was devotedly attached to him. The strict rules of monastic life would not allow the presence of a woman within the precincts. The gentle and beautiful girl, who at her baptism as a Christian received the name of Margaret, was consequently sent to reside in the neighboring island of Lero, where she was completely separated from her brother. By her entreaties she at last prevailed upon him to promise to come and see her once a year. "Let me know," said she, "at what time I may look for your coming, for that season will be to me the only season of the year." The saint replied that he would come when the almond trees were in blossom. Whereupon the legend says the forsaken Margaret assailed all the saints with her prayers and tears until she got her wish, that the almond trees in her island should miraculously blossom once a month; and sending each month a branch with the significant flowers on it to her brother's retreat, he dutifully came to her at once, and her heart was thus made glad by the sight of her brother no less than twelve times every year.

MAKING LIQUOR IN JAIL.

A Secret Service Man's Discovery of a Colored Prisoner's Trick.

"If you want to see some queer things," said a secret service officer, whose specialty is internal revenue cases, addressing a New York Sun man, "you ought to travel with me for a few weeks. You would soon make up your mind to one thing—that when a man wants a drink he will have it. No law in the world will prevent him. It's all very well to say, 'Suppose the man is locked up in jail' but that won't stop him if he is a man of intelligence and wants a drink very badly. I ran across a 'boss' down south last summer that illustrates the simplest and crudest way of producing alcohol. I had been spending some weeks in central Tennessee and had run down the Bill Mervick gang of moonshiners and landed them all in jail—six of them. They were a very smart lot and for safekeeping they were put in separate cells. About two weeks after the arrest, when I had to return to testify in the case, I went into the jail, and the sheriff said to me: 'Henderson (that was the name I was going by at the time), there's whiskey in the jail. I believe your moonshiners are making it.'"

"Like enough," I told him; "they know how. Just shift them into new quarters at dinner, and see what we can find in their cells." "While my prisoners were kept in another part of the jail we examined their cells thoroughly, but there was not a sign of a still, nor of any whiskey stored away. So we had to find a fresh clew. It was a well-managed jail, and I was reasonably sure that the liquor was not smuggled in—it was most likely made on the premises. I found by making inquiries that the prisoner who oftenest showed the effects of drinking was an intelligent colored man, who had been put in charge of the storeroom. His business was to serve out the raw food to the cooks and keep the storeroom in order."

"That's my man!" I said to myself, and I had him locked in his cell and went into the storeroom. It was just as I expected. He had a dozen jars full of corn beer so strong that two drops of it would go to an old drinker's head. It was very easily made; he had only to make a mixture of molasses and water, start it fermenting by adding a little yeast, and then throw in a few handfuls of corn. Any Pennsylvania farmer will tell you how to make corn beer. After fermenting a few days, it contained from twelve to twenty per cent of alcohol. He had been doing a fine business selling this to the prisoners and had kept himself well primed. The remedy here was to appoint a new storekeeper who was not quite so smart."

DULL TIMES IN ENGLAND.

British Exports and Imports Have Fallen Off Heavily This Year.

An English paper, the *Manchester Union*, gives this synopsis of trade conditions: England has suffered from dull times, as have France, Germany and other European countries, without regard to their tariff policies. The aggregate loss in the export trade this year, as compared with the first nine months of 1893, is given at almost \$30,000,000. But the falling off in imports is much greater still, amounting to \$75,000,000, showing that dull times had prevented the British from buying since they could not sell. This falling off in British imports by \$75,000,000 in nine months gives one good reason why wheat is but little above 60 cents a bushel in Chicago. The exports of British coal fell off \$10,000,000 in the first nine months of this year as compared with the year before. In cotton yarns the export diminished by over 25,000,000 pounds and in cotton piece goods by 250,000,000 yards, as compared with the exports in 1893. While this shows a heavy immediate loss to manufacturers and to labor it is indicative, however, of decreased stocks of cottons in purchasing countries, unless other manufacturing countries have met the deficiency in the English trade, which does not appear reasonable in face of the large stocks of raw cotton that are available. In textile fabrics the exports decreased by nearly \$10,000,000, and in woollen and worsted yarns by nearly \$5,000,000. Metal goods, hardware and cutlery all fell off in quantity and value; tin plate exports decreased by nearly \$500,000, smaller purchases by the United States representing the full amount of the decline. The exports of manufactures in iron and steel represent a loss of \$1,000,000; of machinery the same amount; articles of wearing apparel, shop goods and articles for personal use decreased to the extent of \$4,000,000, with smaller losses in exports of glass, cement and paper. The export trade in earthen ware and oils increased somewhat.

Tattooing Utilized.
A French physician, who has found that the majority of deaths upon the battlefield arise from the bleeding to death of the wounded while waiting for the surgeon, proposes that each soldier in the French army shall be taught where the arteries of his body are and how to arrest hemorrhages from them. In doing this he has found a use for that most useless of arts—tattooing; a small figure of some kind being tattooed over each artery, so that the soldier can at once see where to apply the ligature.

Condensed Her Outing.
Picky Stenographer's Flight from London and Paris in Three Weeks' Time.
It takes a New York girl to overcome obstacles, says Helen Combes in *Kate Field's* Washington. One of them who is earning her living as a stenographer has been for a long time saving her spare money with a view to visiting Europe this year. She had enough when vacation time came to carry out her cherished project, but, alas, she found that not a day over three weeks' leave of absence would be granted her. She did not dare throw up her position, as she knew from experience that good places are hard to get.

Right here is where most girls would have given in to the force of circumstances and spent the vacation in America. Not so the picky little stenographer. She left the office a Saturday morning in August, went on board one of the fast steamers and in exactly a week landed in Liverpool. Taking a night train she arrived in London bright and early Sunday morning and proceeded to "do the town." She saw the tower, Westminster, St. Paul's, houses of parliament, the national gallery and a host of other things before leaving on Monday night to make her way Parisward.

Crossing on the night boat she arrived in Paris Tuesday and spent two clear days sightseeing. Notre-Dame, Versailles, Pere-la-Chaise, the Louvre, the morgue, the Champs Elysees, an evening at the grand opera, and numerous other diversions occupied the full time she spent in Paris. Leaving there in time to reach Lyons on Thursday night she re-crossed the channel, arrived in London Friday, took the train for Liverpool and in several hours there before boarding the Lucania on its maiden westward trip. She arrived in New York Saturday, September 9, and after spending Sunday quietly turned up as bright as a button at business Monday morning.

The ambitious young woman did not boast of her flying trip, but somehow the facts leaked out on the steamer and were considered too good to keep.

Haunts of the Ignorant.
In an article on "Concealing on the Cayman," a writer in *Outing* says: In many places the banks were walled by grass so dense that a man could force his way through without cutting a path. In such places the iguana loves to stretch his green length on the grass tops, basking in the sunlight, or nibbling the tenderest of the young leaves, or dozing away the midday hours. If he becomes alarmed he skims over the bending tops of the tall grasses and is gone. If the day is unusually warm he may lie at ease along some branch from which, if frightened, he will drop into the water, perhaps twenty feet below, with prodigious splash, and flash across its surface. He doesn't swim. He simply slides along the top. So marvelously quick are his movements that he has no time to sink deep enough to make swimming possible.



CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT JANUARY 27, 1904.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. S. DAKS—Merchants' Exchange.
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Over Home.—The California Press Association has taken a suit of rooms in the Crocker Building, Market street, San Francisco, for the reception and entertainment of newspaper men visiting the Midwinter Fair. C. F. Montgomery, Secretary of the Association, who has retired from his paper, the Antioch Ledger, for a while, has charge of the rooms and is always in attendance to receive guests. The Association was fortunate in securing his services, as he will be found to be "the right man in the right place." He will soon have the receiving of a party of Chicago and Eastern editors, who are on the way to the Fair.

The Napa Register of Saturday last is a 24-page Midwinter Fair edition, descriptive of Napa and its great resources and capabilities. It is well illustrated with views of some of Napa's lovely homes, etc., and an excellent advertisement for Napa county. We congratulate Bro. Francis on his success in giving one of California's garden spots so good a send-off.

A lady lately lost her life in San Francisco by the shutting up of a folding bed. As many a death has occurred why is not the name of this deadly style given? The San Francisco papers should give the name of the bed that caused the recent death in that city, so that the people will know which bed they had better not put in their houses.

The members of Congress from New York have a hard row to hoe this Winter. Meetings of workmen are being held throughout the State, protesting against the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill. The Troy Press, Senator Murphy's home organ, has belittled the Wilson bill.

The Manager of the Innane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., charged the State \$6.50 a pair for six pairs of partridges for his dinner, which he washed down with sherry wine at \$6 a bottle, and champagne at \$5 a bottle. That seemingly beats the management of the San Francisco County Hospital.

The Union Iron Works will receive a premium of \$300,000 from the Government for the Olympia, also having made 21.69 tons. This will be the largest premium ever paid on account of our new navy.

"Picturesque California."

This work, now being offered in portfolios at 10 cents each by the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, is one of the grandest art publications ever issued in America. There are over 700 illustrations in the complete work, all of them from original paintings, drawings and etchings by the most famous artists in the country. The work is edited by John Muir, and when originally published by the J. Dewing Company of New York and San Francisco, was sold at \$1 per number, the work being completed in thirty numbers. For sample portfolio send 10 cents to the Bulletin, San Francisco, and it will be mailed to you. Inclose this notice.

Judge Wallace has sent two San Francisco foot-pads to State Prison for 30 years. They robbed a man of a purse which contained but 40 cents.

It is said that the Tariff fight has broken down its author, Wilson. He will not be the only one his Tariff bill will "break."

In Committee of the Whole the House has repealed the sugar bounty.

When War is Declared

Against a man's happiness and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hester's Stomach Bitters, dispels the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food is not fit for the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both dangerous and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomach is restored to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives rise to morbid disposition of mind, and even depression and hypochondria. To the complete dismissal of the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism, and all ailments are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

LEGAL.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1904.—Present, W. P. Ray, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, do Ordain as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Hospital Tax.

Section 1.—There is hereby levied upon each person over 16 years of age and under 60 years of age, found within Mono county (and exempted therefrom, by the laws of this State) a Hospital Tax of Three Dollars for the year 1904.

This Ordinance, having been twice read, and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January A. D. 1904 by the following vote:

Ayes—Boyd, Arrild, Ray, Pitts.
Nays—None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

Attest: J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, Mono county, California.

Ordinance No. 54.
Hospital Tax.
Filed January 6th, 1904, J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Before this paper reaches many of our readers the long-talked-of great Midwinter Fair will have been formally opened with all the pomp incident to such occasions. It has been a great undertaking for so short a time to bring about its successful opening, but in this age it requires but men and money under good management to accomplish anything that is required for the public good, or the pleasure of the masses.

The weather during the past month or so in San Francisco delayed work some on the buildings and surroundings, but the late rains have been beneficial in bringing forward the shrubbery and flowers, of which Californians boast so much of in midwinter, and which will be a great feature in the Fair grounds, and go far toward making our visitors from the frozen-up Eastern and Northern States feel that they have at last found Paradise. While much of the great exhibit may not be new to the Easterners who were so fortunate as to be able to visit Chicago during its Fair, the Northern California citrus fair will be a revelation to them, the sight of which will be well worth the trip across the continent. They will find a goodly-sized model of our State Capital built of our Sacramento-grown oranges; and towers, pagodas, and scores of buildings, etc., built of oranges and lemons. The display of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and such productions of the State will astonish all who had never visited this coast, or have not been favored with a sight of California products at their Eastern homes. In February the Southern California orange exhibit will be in its prime, and our Northern counties will undoubtedly make a magnificent display of citrus fruits.

The mining counties will make a creditable display. Mono county will have something of a mining exhibit, but our Supervisors were so late in making an appropriation to assist our Commissioners, the exhibit may not be as good as it might have been had the appropriation been made at the September meeting. The sale of one mine in this county through a good exhibit of our mineral resources would more than pay all the expense the county would have been put to had we done more solid work in the matter of Mono's exhibit.

Now that the Fair is under headway let us hope that it will encourage our Eastern visitors to move to our State, and help the commonwealth at large, and not be a benefit to San Francisco only, as so many have predicted.

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Commission for Handling.

Car Lots 2 Per Cent. Small Lots 4 Per Cent.

SEND FOR THEIR PRICE LIST.

Jan 2m

NOTICE.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order of the Superior Court in and for the County of Mono, State of California, made on the 10th day of January, 1904, in the matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1904, at 10 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Post Office, at Coleville, Mono county, Cal., all the right, title, and interest of the said Clark Eggleston, at the time of his death, and all the right, title, and interest that the said Clark Eggleston has by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Clark Eggleston at the time of his death, and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Antelope Valley, County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

That certain lot or tract of land, consisting of about Ten Acres, more or less, and improvements thereon, consisting of a One-story frame dwelling house, one Barn or stable, one poultry house, and one Bee stand, or shed, and wire fence including said land, said land is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the south west quarter of Section Eight, Township Eight, North of Range Twenty-three, East, M. T. Thence running East, Fifty-two rods; thence North Thirty-one rods; thence West Fifty-two rods; thence South Thirty-one rods to place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances, thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms and Conditions of Sale.—Cash, lawful money of the United States. Ten per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Dated January 10th, 1904.

R. G. WATKINS,

Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased.

Jan 15-4

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1904. Present, W. P. Ray, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calnan. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, do Ordain as follows:

Section 1.—It is hereby Ordained, that a Law Library be established at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for the use and benefit of said County, said Law Library to be maintained under and governed by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 31st 1881 entitled "An Act to Establish Law Libraries."

Section 2.—The following named persons are hereby appointed members of, and constitute the Board of Law Library Trustees: Hon. W. H. Vinton, Hon. Henry A. Pitts, W. O. Parker, J. E. Goodall, and Chas. L. Hayes.

This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board, was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January A. D. 1904 by the following vote:

Ayes—Arrild, Boyd, Ray, Pitts. Nays—None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

Attest: J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, Mono county, California.

Ordinance No. 55.
Establishing a Law Library.
Filed Jan'y 6th, 1904, J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

MEDICAL.



Mrs. R. A. Hamilton

Given Up to Die

"I was troubled with liver complaint and enlargement of the spleen. At last I could not walk across my room, and took to my bed, as many thought, to die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured. It has all Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

been brought about by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Mrs. R. A. HAMILTON, Fresno, California.

Hood's Pills Cure Black Headache. 25c

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.

(Regular Graduate).

Physician and Surgeon;

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being one half (1/2) of said tax, is due January 1st, 1904, and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1904,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1904,

the full amount of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1904,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1904,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House in Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, each in hand paid.

Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coins. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 20th, 1903.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

R. KIRWAN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWAN Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said Mono County, State of California, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons. If served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and plaintiff, as well more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herewith notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1903.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

Indorsed—Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

Department No. One.

R. Kirwan, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwan, Defendant.

Original Summons.

Filed Dec 20th, 1903. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

(330-2m)

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JAMES ROY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Roy, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of Chas. L. Hayes, at Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 18th day of Dec., 1903.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of Estate of James Roy, deceased.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator.

(123-4w)

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

LIBERAL RATES

MADE BY THE

Southern Pacific

Company.

FOR THE

CALIFORNIA

Midwinter International

EXPOSITION

AT

SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR

30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare,

with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair.

MINIMUM RATE, \$1.00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER

150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND

ONE-THIRD fare, with \$1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER

300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND

ONE-FIFTH fare, with \$2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with

\$2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUED TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 15 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one-way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH D. ORAY, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

\$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME

AND

CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S

BRIDGEPORT

LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT

at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrook,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES FROM CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPOZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

\$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—\$5.00.

BRIDGEPORT AND

BODIE STAGE LINE.

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HATHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at 8:15 o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of toll on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team.....\$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1.00

Each additional pair of animals.....50

Horseman.....25

Pack animals, each.....25

Stags and sheep, each.....5

Loose stock

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JANUARY 27, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office.)

Elia S. Study, Postmaster.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M.

MAILS.

Boats—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.

Mailboxes—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

George Hedges left here for Bishop on Monday's Bodie stage.

Bert. Farmer will start for Cripple Creek, Colorado, via Sacramento, on Whittemore's stage on Monday.

Miss Georgia Johnson is at Hawthorne, reporting a trial in the District Court.

Has a brother at Hawthorne, trying a case.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court, on the 17th instant, handed down its decision in the case of Baldmuth vs. Mark Waterson, affirming the decision and order of Judge Virden in the Superior Court of this county. This decision is a very important one to the ranchmen of this county, the action having been brought by a rancher to restrain a sheepman from taking possession of the waters of a small creek three or four miles above his ranch, using them for watering his sheep, and permitting his sheep to not only muddy the remaining waters, but to cause such quantities of sand and debris to be carried down on to the lands as to destroy large portions of the crop of growing grass and vegetation. Judge Virden granted an injunction, restraining the sheepman from trespassing upon and using the water, which had been located and used for many years prior by Mr. Waterson and predecessors in irrigating his lands, and the Supreme Court now not only confirms the judgment, but makes the injunction perpetual. This decision should be very pleasing to our ranchmen who are troubled, more or less, every summer as Mr. Waterson has been.

FINE SPECIMEN.—Our Senior, who is in San Francisco, visited the marble works where the 7-ton block of Bridgeport Travertine was polished, preparatory for the Mono exhibit at the Fair, and writes us that it has been finely polished and is a most beautiful sample of Bridgeport's great travertine quarry. The marble men in San Francisco say it would be an immense fortune to its owner if we had a railroad to Bridgeport, and that is just what it would be. It would give employment to five hundred men, and also encourage the opening of the marble deposit in Antelope Valley.

SLIGHTING CARIVAL.—Last Sunday was a lovely day and those of our people who had, or could muster up, any kind of a rig on runners had it out and inaugurated a grand sleighing carnival, as we predicted. In the afternoon the Brass Band in a four horse turnout took a spin through our streets, a long procession of cutters, etc., filled with young and old of both sexes, following the band gave forth an abundance of excellent music, which was enjoyed by all, whether in the cavalcade or among the stay-at-homes. This was the first sleighing of the winter.

A SURPRISE.—Judge Leavitt, of Leavitt House, was sleeping in his bed up to the late cold snap, fearing the pleasant weather we were having would leave him without his usual supply of ice, but the cold snap we had, 36 degrees below zero, enabled him to lay in 25 tons of the congealed liquid, and now the young man is quite happy. The 25 tons represent a multitude of dishes of ice cream next summer, boys, for your best girls.

GETTING OUT ONE.—Public Administrator A. P. Sayre, this week, has been at his mine in the Patterson District, getting out one for an exhibit at the Midwinter Fair. If all our mine owners had done this much, we could have had a day or two at the Fair for the working of her ore, and as really good ore would have been sent it would have been a good advertisement for the mine of our county. Mr. Sayre has a good mine, but it is mostly silver.

MAIL TIME CHANGED.—The mail schedule has been changed, to take effect immediately, the mail to leave Hawthorne on the arrival of the train, about 5 P. M., and arrive at Bridgeport in 16 hours, which will bring it there at about 9 A. M. The mail will leave Bridgeport at 5 P. M. This is as it should have been for the past four years.

SKATING.—The late cold snap from the creeks about here so as to warrant skating on them, and the moonlight nights have been improved by the young folks, who have had quite a skating carnival.

RETRIBUTION.—Four slight shocks of earthquakes were felt here about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold services at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

A PROTEST FROM BENTON.

BENTON, CAL., Jan. 19, 1894.
Editors CHRONICLE-UNION:—In looking over the proceedings of the Honored Board of Supervisors of Mono county at their last session, I see that they thought proper to reject my claim of \$25 fees for prosecuting a Chinaman for selling intoxicating liquor to Indians.

Now, in justice to myself, I beg leave to say: That on or about the 1st of October last the Justice of the Peace came to me and informed me that they had procured the strongest evidence against a Chinaman for selling liquor to Indians, and requested me to get out the necessary papers for his arrest, which I did. The Chinaman was duly arrested and thereupon urged me to defend him, offering me a good fee in advance, but it is not in my nature to sanction or encourage crime, consequently I refused to do so; besides, the Justice of the Peace said that undoubtedly the county would be willing to allow me a reasonable fee if I would conduct the prosecution, which I agreed to do. The examination was duly had and the defendant held to answer, and that the proceedings upon the examination were not had in a legal and regular manner and according to law, I challenge any attorney in Bridgeport or anywhere else to show to the contrary, and why the Honored Board refused to allow me that small amount is more than I am enabled to see, inasmuch as they allowed all the balance of the claims in the case in full and rejected mine altogether. I have plenty of proofs that I worked faithfully and earnestly for three days in the investigation of the case, and it seems to me that the action taken by the Board in this matter savors much of discrimination and injustice.

N. DANIELS.

A HANDY MAN.—Judge N. D. Arnett, of Alpine, has been holding Court in Sacramento. The Judge is a "handy man" to have on the bench, as he has but little to do in Alpine, and when a substitute is required on account of the disqualification of a Judge, Judge Arnett is usually called on.

SOCIAL DANCE.—A social dance was given last night in compliment to a number of our young folks who are off next week, for the Fair.

The Brass Band will be out this afternoon, to give the Fair a send off.

Masquerade Ball at Bryant's Hall, March 2nd. Get ready.

A FINE NUMBER.—Number Ten of Bancroft's "Book of the Fair" is a good one. It contains fine views of the "Court of Honor" and "Columbus Arch, Peristyle," lately destroyed by fire, "Administration Plaza, Chicago Day," and the "Illustration of the Court of Honor," either of which is almost worth the cost of the book. It is filled with cuts of the exhibits of the British Colonies, South American, Danish, French, Russian, German, and other foreign exhibits, all in the highest style of art. This book should have a large sale among lovers of the beautiful in art, aside from the worth of the publication as a faithful representation and history of the great World's Fair at Chicago.

The old Hartford is not to be repaired after all. In these hard times the Government cannot afford to pay the \$600,000 appropriated by Congress, so the remains of the man-of-war that carried Admiral Farragut's flag are again in Bottom Row at Mare Island. Retrenchment is the order of the day at Washington, and the chances are the Hartford will drop to pieces before the work of restoration is ready to begin.—N. F. Report.

The unemployed need not look for employment under Cleveland's Administration. The laboring men of the country will find that the Republican party is the true friend of the workman. Had Harrison been elected there would be very few unemployed men in the country.

The Southern Pacific on Tuesday paid into the State Treasury \$228,025 59 on account of back taxes under the Re-assessment law. It had already paid in \$1,736,590 30, which is more than the first installment called for. The balance is to be paid in April, when the second installment of taxes are due, making a total of \$2,251,039 78.

Upwards of 50,000 sheep in addition to many bands of horses and cattle are now feeding in the valley. There have been many transfers of hay of late, generally on 60 or 90 days time.—Mason Valley Tidings.

James E. Pollard, of Ephratah, N. Y. fell from a barn on November 18 and broke his neck. Pollard is in good spirits and talks encouragingly about his case. The physicians believe that he will recover.

Another warning. The bell boy at the Yosemite Hotel, San Jose, died suddenly on Saturday last, from heart disease, from smoking cigarettes.

Captain George Coffin, formerly stationed on this coast, has been appointed to the cruiser Charleston as commander. She is at Rio. This is a good appointment.

McNulty, the San Francisco murderer, was probably hanged yesterday, the Governor having refused to interfere.

On account of the sickness of Judge Gill, of Inyo county, the criminal trials have been postponed indefinitely.

To-day the German Emperor is celebrating his 35th birthday.

MARRIAGES.

GILMAN-WILBY.—In Sacramento, January 13th, Byron Gilman, ofureka, Nevada, to Miss Jo. A. Wilby, of Sacramento.

THE YANKEE BIRD.

Facts About the Origin of the Christmas Turkey.

Our Barnyard Gobbler is Not the Direct Descendant of American Stock, But a Relative Imported from Mexico.

Among the luxuries belonging to the high conditions of civilization exhibited by the Mexican nation at the time of the Spanish conquest was the possession by Montezuma of one of the most extensive zoological gardens on record, says the Washington Star. It embraced nearly all of the animals of that country, with others brought at great cost from distant lands. It is stated by historians that turkeys—called by the Spanish adventurers "a kind of peacock"—were furnished in large numbers as food to the beasts of prey in the emperor's menagerie.

At that time the bird had been domesticated and reared in Mexico for hundreds of years. It was carried by the Spaniards to the West Indies, whence it was taken to Europe early in the sixteenth century. Before long it became in Europe highly appreciated for its flavor. Being known to be of foreign origin, a report gained ground that the fowl had been obtained from Turkey, that being a region little known in western Europe. In this way it obtained the name by which it has since been designated.

People coming to the United States from Europe brought this Mexican fowl to the United States, and the progeny of the stock thus imported and fetched back to the continent whence it was originally derived furnishes Yankee tables to-day. In fact, the contemporary turkey of the barnyard did not belong here originally. It is not derived from the wild turkey of the United States, which is quite another species, with dark meat on the breast and other differences plainly distinguishable. On the other hand, the wild Mexican turkey has white meat on the breast and resembles our tame turkey in all other points.

There are two species of wild turkey in North America. One is confined to the eastern and southern parts of the United States, while the other is native to the Rocky mountains, parts of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and extends along eastern Mexico southward. Zoologists were a long time finding this out, being puzzled meanwhile to account for the marked difference in color and habits between the wild and domestic birds of the country. That a dark-meated fowl should acquire white meat through domestication would seem indeed surprising.

In its wild state the Mexican turkey derives nourishment from plants and insects, scratching with its feet for food. It is very shy. The birds live in families like wild geese, keeping sentinels on the watch when the flock is feeding. They are so heavy that they are not fond of taking flight, but the swiftest dog cannot overtake them in running. The female lays from three to twelve roundish, red-spotted eggs, and hatches them out in thirty days. In Yucatan and northern Guatemala this bird is replaced by a third species, less in size, but more striking in appearance, the tail having spots somewhat like the "eyes" in the tail of a peacock.

POINTS ON SNAILS.

Nothing Meteoric But Much That Is Interesting in Their Career.

The Smithsonian Institution has hit upon something extraordinary in snails. The creatures may be slow, but they hold the record over all other animals for prolonged vitality under adverse conditions, says the Providence Journal. Stories of toads dug out of rocks in which they had been imprisoned for ages are apocryphal; but recent discovery has established the credit of this humble mollusk as No. 1 in the tenacity of life.

Only the other day a specimen from an island off the coast of Lower California, inclosed in a drawer with part of the molluscan collection, was found to be alive. It had no food or water for more than six years. When placed in the box with moist earth it protruded its feet, began to move about, and seemed to be as well as ever. Some time ago a few snails of a different species, gathered in Mexico, reached the Smithsonian Institution and were placed in a box. They remained undisturbed for two years and three months, at the end of which time they were put into a jar of glass with some chickweed and a small quantity of tepid water. Pretty soon they waked up and appeared quite active.

Pond snails, which are sometimes found alive in logs of mahogany from Honduras, possess equal endurance. Specimens carried from Egypt to Paris, packed in sawdust, have arrived uninjured. Other kinds have been experimented with by shutting them up in pill boxes and dry bags for years, but they have survived. The limit of their vitality is yet to be ascertained.

Land snails in cold climates bury themselves in the ground or under dead leaves in winter; in tropical regions they become torpid during the hot season. When about to start in on a period of sleep they seal up their shells with a close-fitting door, which sometimes is a shield of thin, transparent mucus, and in other cases an opaque membrane as thick as a visiting card. Behind this the animal constructs other walls, which serve like so many partitions to protect it against prolonged cold or dryness.

It is believed that just as the seeds of plants are distributed by winds, so likewise the eggs of snails are scattered abroad on the breeze, thus disseminating their species. They are very prolific animals. Some of the great land snails of the tropics, which live on trees and weigh a pound apiece, lay eggs that look strikingly like those of pigeons, being quite as large. The eggs are deposited among decaying vegetation, the heat of decomposition hatching them.



A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., N. Y.

SIGNED IN BLOOD.

Contract of Moonshiners' Association.

Charles T. Dazey, the author of "In Old Kentucky," relates some interesting stories about the moonshiners of Kentucky and Tennessee, with whom he associated while visiting that section in search of material for his play. "I became more or less intimate with many of them," said he to a New York Times reporter, "and learned of the existence of a very strange sort of association having its headquarters in one of the counties in southern Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. The object of the association was to protect the members from the government and to encourage the manufacture and sale of illicit whisky. Whenever a member of the band was arrested by the 'revenuers,' as the revenue officers are called, three or four others would testify to an alibi. Each member was bound by an oath signed in blood to kill anyone who informed on another. In this way they hoped to protect each other from the raids of the deputy marshals. The secret leaked out in some way, and for a time—until the band was effectually broken up—the men, when captured, were taken to Louisville for trial; but there's just as much moonshining done away back in the fastnesses of the mountains as ever."

Oncophagy.

M. Berillon, a French doctor, who has been directing his attention for some time past to the study of nail biting, or, as he calls it, onychophagy, finds that habit or disease extremely common. In a public school in Paris, says the London Times, out of 205 pupils examined during the month of April last, sixty-three, that is to say, nearly one-fourth, were addicted to biting their finger nails. Curiously enough, results vary greatly in different districts and in different schools in the same districts. It seems that boys are more given to the habit than girls. In one girls' school in the department of Vonne eleven out of twenty-one were confirmed nail biters. In another girls' school the proportion was sixty-one out of 207 pupils, and of those sixty-one fifteen were found to be in the habit of biting the nails of both hands, and the others of biting only those of one hand. M. Berillon recognizes that nervousness has much to do with the habit, and he proposes to cure it by means of "suggestion."

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice. JOHN WEDDERBURN, 618 F Street, Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 385.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BED-ROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries.

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

Candies and Nuts.

Yankee Notions.

Powder, shot, Caps and

Cartridges.

Stationery, etc., etc.



VALUE OF DYNAMITE.

The Many Useful Purposes Which It Serves.

Harmless and Safe to Handle if Precautions Are Taken - Both Heat and Friction Needed to Explode It - Methods of Manufacture.

Dynamite is a name that, to the majority of people, is synonymous with murder, ruin and anarchy. In reality it is a very safe and useful commodity when properly handled, and will not explode except under peculiar conditions. When a match is applied it will merely burn and smolder as the ordinary red top fuse does. The *Providence Journal*, the *Massachusetts* and *San Francisco* papers, have many times out of a hundred it may be thrown from the top of a building without doing any harm. To explode the substance there must be the heat and concussion combined, and this can be obtained only by the use of the dynamite cap or fulminate of mercury, discharged either by a fuse or by a battery of electric cells.

The explosive substance itself is a mass of sawdust or lamp black soaked in nitro-glycerine. Either of these two preparations is called dynamite. There is another, the latest explosive yet invented, which is obtained by mixing the nitro-glycerine with gelatine, or any suitable gummy substance. This is called *gelatin dynamite*, and has the double advantage over dynamite of being safe to handle and more effective in its working. The dynamite is made up in sticks or cartridges, generally of half a pound weight, and held in hollow paper cylinders eight inches long and one and a quarter inches in diameter. For shipment these sticks are put up first in ten-pound packages, and then five of these packages are placed in a strong wooden case, and in that bulk they are sent out from the factories to the selling agents. It is not brought here by train, and neither is ordinary gunpowder, for that matter, because none of the railroads which run freight lines in *Providence* will carry a load of explosives. But the dynamite is brought as far as Acton, Mass., in the freight cars, and then carried from there in four-horse teams. It takes the team a day and a half to make the trip, and the selling parties pay the cartage. Of course there is more or less of the nature of the dynamite in here by the way, sometimes it comes marked as soap or some equally harmless commodity, and the freight handlers throw it around accordingly, and very frequently workmen who are going a short distance by train out of town to do some blasting take enough with them in a valise to cause a full-fledged modern railroad horror if it should go off.

In the retail stores, where the dynamite is for sale, there is no unusual precaution taken in the storing of it. It is kept under the counter or on the shelves, very much the same as common salt, and the dealer is very careful to keep his dynamite cartridges at one end of the store and the dynamite caps at the other. The latter, the more dangerous of the two, and it is when they are brought together that dynamite is a most wicked thing to keep away from. It is the cap and the cartridge that are so often confounded in the accounts of explosions, etc. The prevailing idea about Anarchist Ling's death is that he exploded a cartridge in his mouth; instead it was the cap, and not the cartridge, that did the work.

The explosive retorts for anywhere from twenty-five to sixty cents a pound, according to the percentage of nitro-glycerine with the sawdust or lampblack. The uses to which the dynamite is put in everyday work on the farms, ledges and highways are many, for simple rock blasting, removing bowlders, breaking up iron, clearing tree stumps and shattering ice and frozen ground. The dynamite is usually used under water, after a drowning accident, has brought to the surface some body that could not be secured with the dragging iron.

If the charge is to be used under water or in breaking up ice, the cap has to be made water-tight where the fuse enters before it is inserted in the cartridge by filling in the opening with tar or some kind of grease. Water does not injure the dynamite, but it must be kept from the fulminating material. The powder is *lighter*, however, and its power greatly diminished by a low temperature. High explosives freeze at a temperature of forty degrees to forty-three degrees, Fahrenheit, and when in this condition will explode, if it is all right, at the touch.

So to use them in cold weather the workmen have some contrivance for warming the cartridge, either by leaving it in an iron bottle which is immersed in a large one containing hot water, or by holding it in the hand, or by the use of a small stove. Carelessness in this part of the work has on several occasions resulted in a premature explosion and accident, for while both concussion and heat are generally necessary to produce any result, either one of the two agents alone may do so, as was the case in the recent catastrophe at *Sunderland*.

There is one rule that is always heeded in blasting experiments. If the charge fails to explode after the fuse has been lighted, the operator must turn on the operator will never dig it out to find the reason why it is, too apt to be the freckler that the small boy picks up after he thinks it has gone off, or like the toy pistol that isn't loaded. When the first attempt is unsuccessful, a second charge is placed in close proximity to the first, and when that goes they both go.

Japanese Lacquer.

A first-class piece of Japanese lacquer-work can scarcely be scratched with a needle. It requires almost the lifetime of a man to get it to perfection. Hundreds of coats of this lacquer are laid on, in successive intervals of time, and the value consists not in the color of the material, but in the amount of labor spent.

JUST THE THING.

Damming the Mississippi River with Woven Willow.

The willows which grow along the shores of the Mississippi river, says the *Waverly Magazine*, are of no use in the arts, but when it comes to building a dam the engineers find nothing that fills the bill half as well as the humble willow. It lines the shores and can be easily reached from the barges whereon it is transported, and it is so soft that it is easily cut and handled. It is woven into a great, long, continuous mat. One end of this is anchored to the shore on one side of the chute that is to be dammed, and the process of weaving is thence carried on straight across the stretch of water on a peculiarly-shaped boat called a grasshopper. As fast as the mat is woven on the grasshopper it slides into the water at the lower end of the inclined weaving rack, and it is laden with rocks and carried straight to the bottom, and this is continued until the opposite shore is reached. The mat is then covered to the proper depth, twelve to fifteen inches, with rock, and then another mat, made in the same way, is woven and laid down on top of the first and similarly weighted down, and this work is continued till the dam has risen as high as it is intended to stand the finishing, being always a heavy coating of rock that covers the willow and all. The willow, always covered with water and the mud that inevitably lodges among the rocks of the dam, is kept sealed airtight and of course does not decay. It binds the rocks together and prevents the dam being shoved out of place by ice or disturbed by the pressure of the current at high water. It is good for no other purpose save to hold a shore that is washing away with its roots, and for dam construction it is superlatively the thing.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

A Theory That It Is Caused by the Upward Electric Current.

The phenomenon of lightning is the signal that announces the coming together of different electric currents in the restoration of equilibrium. All life in electricity, the stomach is a regenerator, the brain is a battery, says the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. When one is killed by lightning, death is due to absorption—a loss of this vital fluid, or whatever it may be termed, that impels the physical engine. A thunder-cloud is charged with positive electricity, the earth below is charged negatively. Any object below this cloud is similarly charged with this negative current. A discharge from above takes place, the currents meet, ignition ensues, the expansion of the gases produces a vacuum, the air comes together again with a report and this is thunder.

A late view is, when one animate object is struck dead by lightning, that the upward and not the downward current is the agent. The fact that no bird on the wing has been known to be killed by lightning is not conclusive in sustaining this latter view of the method of lightning in producing death.

When a tree is thus struck, the sod is frequently lifted away from the roots in such a manner as to indicate the downward passage of the stroke.

PENOBSCOT THEOLOGY.

Indians Believe That God Had an Adviser at the Creation.

In the beginning God made Adam out of the earth, but he did not make Glus-kabe (the Indian God), says Abbe L. Alger in the *Regular Science Monthly*. Glus-kabe made himself out of the dirt that was kicked up in the creation of Adam. He rose and walked about, but he could not speak until the Lord opened his lips.

God made the earth and the sea, and then He took counsel with Glus-kabe concerning them. He asked him if it would be better to have the rivers run on one side of the earth and down on the other, but Glus-kabe said: "No, they must all run down one way."

Then the Lord asked him about the ocean, whether it would not do to have it always lie still. Glus-kabe told him: "No! It must rise and fall, or else it would grow thick and stagnant."

"How about fire?" asked the Lord; "can it burn all the time and nobody put it out?"

Glus-kabe said: "That would not do, for if anybody got burned and fire would not be put out, they would die; but if it could be put out, then the burn would get well."

So he answered all the Lord's questions.

Irishmen in High Position.

It is not only in the United States that the sons of Erin have secured a place among the leaders of the people. This fact has been called to mind by the circumstance that while all France was mourning one illustrious Irishman, the person of honest old Marshal MacMahon, the masses of the population of Austria-Hungary were acclaiming another Irishman, the Irish peer, Viscount Taaffe, who holds the post of prime minister of Austria, for bringing forward a bill in favor of universal suffrage. In Spain one of the most influential military leaders is a general of Hibernian origin, O'Ryan by name, who held the post of minister of war during the former administration of the present premier; while the queen regent's private secretary and most trusted adviser and friend bears the name of Murphy. The little king's governess is also an Irish woman; and so, too, is the governess of the young queen of Holland. The tutor of Emperor William was an Irishman named Audanne.

Sagacity of Wild Fowl.

Wild geese and wild ducks show knowledge as to the resistance of the atmosphere and sagacity in overcoming it. When flocks of them have to go long distances they form a triangle to cleave the air more easily, and the most courageous bird takes position at the forward angle. As this is a very fatiguing post another bird takes the place of the exhausted leader. Thus they place their available strength at the service of the society.

MUSIC IN WALES.

Melody Is the Very Soul and Kernel of the Welsh Nature.

Every church and chapel in every Welsh village and town, according to the *Westminster Review*, has its choir, often numbering sixty, seventy or a hundred voices, and every choir has its musical prodigies, leaders of parts, mayhap, who have never had a lesson in music in their lives, or some uncouth colliers or tip-girls, with voices which, had they been trained and developed, might have made of them Edward Lloyd or Antoinette Sterling. District after district has its "united choral union," which will take up the study of some work of the great masters and deliver it at an annual concert or Christmas festival; not in the pale, flickering, dispassionate style which is so characteristic of some English choirs, but with rugged fire and intensity.

I have had the good fortune to hear the greatest oratorios rendered under the most brilliant conditions that talent and culture could produce in this the most talented and cultured of all metropolises, but I have never heard the majestic roll of the Hallelujah chorus or the matchless melodies of the "Elijah" rendered with such soul and verve and eloquence as by an obscure "united choir," led by a workingman in a mining village among the hills of Glamorganshire.

Rough, if you will; ruggedly vehement and impetuous, but rough with the roughness of unpolished genius, impetuous with the impetuosity of mountain torrents. The force of it, the emotional fervor, the richness of volume, the tone and timbre in it—these are things not to be forgotten. The same qualities in a lesser degree may be observed in the singing of any small chapel choir inside the boundaries of Wales. You shall never hear such singing as you may hear on quiet Sunday evenings from some Welsh hillside sanctuary by a choir of working lads and lasses, conducted by some rough-and-ready, unkempt, self-taught musician.

Music, then, we assert, is the very soul and kernel of the Welsh nature. A musical ear is the national birth-right. Every Welsh preacher who migrates to an English church finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining from that weird, peculiar intonation of his sermon which is known as the hawl, and which is often strange and objectionable to English ears.

Another remarkable and subtle fact which will be interesting to English readers and at the same time significant of the sensitiveness of the Welsh musical ear, is that it is positive discord to many among the Welsh congregations if the minister, in "giving out" the first verse of the hymn, does not so pitch the voice that it shall be in harmony with the key in which the tune has preliminarily been played by the instrumentalist.

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

How the Italian Ambassador Got Even with the French Ambassador.

Before the introduction of the telegraph ambassadors at foreign courts used to be far more important personages than they now are, and great rival grandeur existed among them. On one occasion, says Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, a new Italian minister had arrived at the Spanish capital, and went en suite to pay his respects to the reigning sovereign. Arriving at one of the reception-rooms to the palace, he found it occupied by an imposing-looking man surrounded by a glittering throng. These he not unnaturally took to be the king and his courtiers, and with profound obeisance introduced himself.

The supposed king received him with gracious condescension till the doors opened and an even more magnificent train ushered in the real king and showed to the discomfited Italian that he had been kneeling before his hated rival, the French ambassador, who took no pains to conceal his satisfaction at the flattering mistake. But his triumph was not to last, for in the evening of the same day the king, with the Italian as his partner, was playing cards against the French minister and a third ambassador, when in the course of the game the Italian threw down a card, exclaiming: "That is the king and it wins us the trick!"

His partner looked at it and said: "No! You only played the knave." "O, I beg your majesty's pardon, so I have!" and with a quick glance at his French opponent he continued: "and it is the second time to-day that I have mistaken a knave for a king!"

AFRICAN COIFFURES.

Styles That Would Hardly Find Favor in This Country.

A recent visitor to Samoa tells of a famous village beauty in that remote region whose headdress is thus described: "Round her forehead was a band of small pieces of nautilus shell; above towered a mass of human hair that had been bleached for months in a marsh, with scraps of looking-glass arranged in front, the whole surmounted with a trail of red humming-birds' feathers."

Dr. Drummond, in his book of African travel, makes mention of the chief's daughter, whose hair, heavily greased with ground-nut oil, was made up into small-sized balls, like black currants, and then divided into patterns—diamonds, circles, and parterres, designed with the skill of a landscape gardener. Both these "arrangements" would, in the eyes of civilized artists and connoisseurs, be probably regarded as savage monstrosities, but it is to be doubted whether they are not utterly surpassed by the goldfinch and canary arrangement, by a kingfisher's wing crowned with red shivering glass and sham jewels, both in tawdry insolence and depravity of taste. What is called "barbarous" if found among savages may, after all, be the very height of fashion in Mayfair, though the cheap finery of the Samoean or African belle is marked neither by cruelty to the victim nor by gain to the artist.

MEDICAL.



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Curious Relationships.

Thompson Chandler, a Lyons Farms (N. J.) farmer, is the proud father of two "boys," the oldest being sixty years of age and the youngest eight. His eldest son has a son forty years old, who in turn is the father of a boy sixteen years old. The latter is twice the age of his grand-uncle. While Farmer Chandler's eight-year-old son is going to school at Lyons Farms, his sixty-year-old boy is a prosperous business man of Vineland, N. J., and the latter's forty-year-old son is a bank director.

Queer Delaware Names.

"Red Clay Creek" and "White Clay Creek" are the names of streams and of churches in northern Delaware, and both names have undergone changes characteristic of words much in the mouths of English-speaking country folk. One is usually called Rollyrick, the other Whitelyrick, while Head of Christians, the name of a neighboring church, has been corrupted into "Heddychristeen." Appoquinimink, the name of a township or "hundred," a stream and a church, has remained uncorrupted, unless the Indians may have called it otherwise.

Columbia River Navigation.

The few steamboat men on the upper Columbia river in eastern Washington, and others acquainted with the stream, express grave doubts of its ever becoming a safe and certain highway, although enthusiastic residents of that region count much on its utilization as a means of transportation for the development of the country. The principle trouble is in its erratic changes of course, its rise and fall, and its shifting banks. The boats of the one company navigating the river between Wenatchee and the Okanogan river are constantly meeting with mishaps, owing to the difficulties of navigation. Three were laid up in one week last month.

A Novel Industry.

On the island of St. George, one of the Pribilof group in Behring sea, the breeding of blue foxes has become very profitable. They generate very rapidly, and when an island of good size once becomes well stocked it is impossible to deplete it, as the law provides that they must not be shot, but trapped, the restriction being imposed mainly to keep them tame.

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